## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About

Their Old Campaigns.

IThe Editor would be glad to receive articles of from 2 000 to 6,000 words, or serial papers of greater length, for publication on the first page of, and written exclusively for, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE The subjects submitted should be of interest to the veterans in general, and should be treated with especial regard to historical accuracy of statement. Articles on the behavior of some particular regiment or brigade on some field whereon it distinguished itself, in some campaign in which it took a prominent part, in some siege wherein it acted defensively or offensively; reminiscences of prison life, the march or the camp, personal adventures, all such are solicited, will receive due consideration, and if available will have early in-

17th IND. DID IT.

Wilder's Mounted Infantrymen Fought the Last Fight East of the Mississippi.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As many communications have been published regarding the last fighting east of the Mississippi, I claim that the 17th Ind. M't'd Inf., of Wilder's Brigade, did the last fighting east of the Mississippi, in the advance to and capture of Macon, Ga., in the Wilson raid, on April 20, 1865.

To explain any peculiarities of the following report, as for instance mounted infantrymen being armed with sabers, I will state that Wilder's Brigade were armed with Spencer carbines and revolvers, and four companies of the 17th Ind, were armed with sabers. They were cavalry to all intents and purposes, and the best kind, too. The brigade, however, carried infantry flags, and this for the purpose of deceiving the enemy, who would not know by what kind of troops he was about to be assailed. The 17th and 72d Ind. and 98th and 123d Ill. formed the brigade, a history of which was presented in this paper a little while ago.

On April 1, 1865, the four saber companies of the 17th Ind., under Lieut.-Col. F. White, ran through Patterson's Alabama regiment, cutting them right and left. Pushing on, they struck Forrest's line-of-battle at Ebenezer Church, Ala., and without a moment's besitation charged the battery of four guns there and took it, but could not hold it. Forrest, with his bodygnard and other forces, coming up forced them to pass along the rear of the rebel line-of-battle until they found opportunity to cut their way out, with the loss of Capt. J. D. Taylor and seven men killed, 11 wounded, and five captured. Capt. Taylor inflicted a saber would on Forrest, cutting through his hat and lacer-

and wounded in this charge, though they left but one killed and 10 wounded, all sabered, on the ground when they retreated.

The following is a copy of an official report of Lieut.-Col. Frank White, who, with Col. J. G. Vail, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry on this campaign. I believe that this report will sustain me in my claim that the 17th Ind. fought the last fight of the war, at least, east of the Missis-

HEADQUARTERS 17TH IND. M'T'D INF., Macon, Ga., April 21, 1865. CAPT. O. F. BANE, A. A. A. G., First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, M. D. M.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of this regiment, which I had the nonor to command on the 20th inst. On the morning of the 20th, the regiment being the advance regiment of the division, four companies with sabers were sent forward as advance-guards under Mai. Weiler. Three companies were in rear of the division guarding prisoners, and I had the remaining three companies in proper order of march. From our camp of the preceding night, whence we started in the morning, it was 45 miles to Macon. After marching about 12 miles, near Spring Hill the advance-guard met a small party of the enemy and drove them off, capturing a few of them. then moved forward, closing up the regiment, and assumed command of the advance.

After resting about an hour we moved on, and atpeller Springs met the charged him through the village and into a barricade of rails across the road, charging it and driving the enemy, capturing about a dozen of them. including three officers, as also some horses. Resting a minute I again moved forward at a fast trot. in order to save the bridge over the Tobesoffkee at

Mimms's Mill Here we found the enemy in line about 200 strong, and attacked them. Our advance charged (mounted) through the burning bridge until stopped by the plank being torn up; they then dismounted, as did the first two companies, and I double-quicked them across dismounted, and after a sharp skirmish of about five minutes drove the enemy in con-

In the meantime I had part of the other two companies at work extinguishing the fire on the bridge, the men carrying water in their hats, blankets, etc., and using wetted saddle blankets. As we drove the enemy from the bridge I sent two companies scross a ford below the bridge to pursue the enemy, and gave pursuit at the same time with the men

The road after the bridge makes a bend, and around this the enemy had to retreat, whilst my dismounted men double-quicking across had the enemy under fire for about 200 yards, and took artillery, and called "Potts's Ohio Battery. good advantage of it, firing very rapidly, breaking the enemy to pieces, and causing them to throw away everything in their flight. The fire on the bridge was sufficiently suppressed

and leaving men still at work at the flames, crossed the command and pushed on about two miles from the bridge and 13 from Macon I met a flag of truce under command of Brig.-Gen. "Cherokee" Robinson, I sent word to Division Headquarters in regard to it, and the flag of truce detaining us. I soon received orders to give them five minutes to get out of the road, and then to ride on again to save the bridge over Rocky Creek at

I placed Adj't Doyle in charge of an advanceguard of 15 men, giving him instructions and sending him forward at a trot, supporting him closely with the regiment. After going about two miles he came in sight of the flag of truce party covering the rear of a force of about 250 men, said to be Blount's battalion. They were going slowly, and evidently trying to delay us; seeing which, the Adjutant, as I had instructed him, charged them, causing the flag of truce to take to the woods, but capturing three of the officers with it, and driving the cavalry pell-mell along the road. They kept up a continuous fire on us, but with little effect, as they

were so frightened and excited. On getting near Rocky Creek bridge the enemy were discovered on foot attempting to fire it. Be fore getting to the bridge the Adjutant had called for a reinforcement, and I sent him Lieut, J. Mc-Dowell, with Co. E. with which force be charged the bridge, drove off the enemy, and pursued them to the palisades in the road, where some firing ensued, and the advance passed through to the

manded their surrender, telling the rebel soldiery in the city. Believing they were cut off, suborditheir arms, and all marched down to the road when Lieut, McDowell took charge of and formed them. The Adjutant had gone to the forts on the right of the road to receive their surrender when I came up with the rest of the regiment and found se prisoners in line along the road under Me-Dowell. As soon as the regiment got inside the works, and support being close, the entire line surrendered. Finding himself cut off from town, Col, Cumming, who commanded the brigade on the road, came down and surrendered to me, I left two companies in charge of the prisoners, and moved on towards Macon with the other five. At the edge of the city I was met by a flag of truce, surrendering the city. I marched in and up to Gen. Cobb's Headquarters. Taking formal possession of the city, I placed patrols on duty and camped the regiment for the night part in the Courthouse and part in the main street. We captured in the works and city Maj.-Gen. Howell Cobb, Brig.-Gens. Mackall, Mercer, and Gustavus W. Smith, 3,000 prisoners (including subordinate officers), five stands of colors, 60 pieces of field and heavy artillery of all calibers, and over 3,000 smallarms. We had in the action during the day 21 commissioned officers and 430 enlisted men. We

Respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANK WHITE, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

lost one killed and 20 wounded,

The flag of truce under Gen. Robinson sent out by the rebel commander of Georgia, make no further advance, as Sherman and Johnston had agreed upon an armistice. We had received news of the fall of Rich-

affairs, so no farther advance was made; and is no drug-store medicine, and can only be

the war terminated. We marched 45 miles on April 20, 1865, Ave., Chicago, Ill.

fighting nearly every rod of the road; and Gen. Long's Division, commanded by Col. Minty, as well as the greater part of the Cavalry Corps, M. D. M., made the same

Now in regard to Comrade Castle's communication of Aug. 2. It will be seen by Col. White's report that parts of two companies were engaged in carrying water to put out the fire on Tobesofkee Bridge, and Col. White placed me in charge of the two companies to cross the ford below the bridge partment) of Georgia,-but sent out Gen. Robinson, who a West Point graduate, quite a young man, and had been, previous to this time, Chief of Artillery in Bragg's army. He was accompanied by four other officers and two Orderlies. One of the officers was a Colonel and Chief Quartermaster for Gen. Cobb-his name I have forgotten; and another was a Lieut. Griffin, of Griffin, Ga., a nephew of the Colonel, who was a resident of Macon.

Col. White, Maj. Weiler, and myself shook hands with and bade good-by to these officers when the order came to give them five minutes to get out of the road, and as they heard Col. White place me in command of the advance, Lieut. Griffin rode up to me and asked me to see that his aunt and cousins were spared when we reached

I laughed as I mounted, and told him that treated well at our hands; but it showed me that he expected we would get "thar." Now, when we pitched into Blount's battalion the General dashed up among them with the flag of truce, and took to the woods shooting was so hot that three of the officers jumped off their horses and stood by them, surrendering. I rode on with my advance, and it was regarding these officers I inquired, although I know they were picked up by some of the command following, as reported, for one of the men brought me Lieut, Griffin's horse that night, and I used him as a saddle horse for sometime, as he was a pretty ani-

Furthermore, I met all of these officers in Macon afterwards when they were paroled. The General and Colonel escaped to the woods, but came into Macon and were subsequently paroled, and I had the pleasure of calling at the Colonel's house frequently, where I met Lieut, Griffin, and I told the his gun as he ran.) I placed the bag with its conladies how kindly he bespoke protection for

After we had got inside the works at Macon and were preparing to advance on the city, Corp'l Milton Whiteman, Co. E, and a couple more men galloped ahead, and Whiteman was shot from a house on Colton avenue by Harry Crisp, son of an old English Over 100 rebels must have been killed resided in Georgia, and who, I believe, was a consin or uncle to the present Speaker of dier except one who was very young for such hard

All the Macon Crisps were actors, male and female, like Mr. Vincent Crummles's family, and Harry has since appeared on the boards in New York and other Northern cities. He lay out in the swamps after the shooting of Whiteman, fearing violence at the hands of his friends, but, being a member of the Georgia militia, was finally permitted to come in and give his parole, the war being over. In conclusion, I would call attention to the fact that the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Ind. were both brevetted Brigadier-Generals as soon as a report of their services on the Wilson raid reached Washington. The Colonel commanded the Wilder Brigade after the gallant Col. A. O. Miller, 72d Ind., was shot at Selma, Ala., and he also received a brevet of Brigadier-General, while he had long previously been entitled to a star.-WILLIAM E. DOYLE, Adjutant, 17th Ind., Stevens-

YOST'S CAPTURED BATTERY Sol R. Smith Answers an Inquiry Relative

to Its Loss at Baker's Creek. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your

reply to J. H. Bradford in regard to a full beard. the capture of a rebel battery at Baker's Creek, Miss., in 1863, in which he says what became of the battery he does not know. For the history of that battery I "Captured" as their guest. We promise a will have to go a little back, for which I more agreeable reception than at Stony

Early in 1861 Capt. B. F. Potts (after- Pittsburg, Pa. ward Colonel of the 32d Ohio and Brigadier-General, U. S. V.) recruited a company for the artillery, but in the hurry to get troops to the front it was attached to the 32d Ohio as Co. F. and served with that organization as such until July, 1862, at Winchester, Va., where it was detached for artillery duty, armed and equipped as a battery of light

On Gen. Pope's retreat from Winchester, the battery retired to Harper's Ferry. During the engagement there, before the surin about 15 minutes to admit of horses crossing, render by Col. Miles, the battery occupied a very exposed position on the extreme left in an open field, within 10 yards of where Col. Miles received the wound from which he afterwards died.

At sunrise on the morning of the surrender the rebs opened on the battery from front, right, and left with 24 guns, yet for more than an hour it maintained its position until the white flag was raised and the garrison surrendered.

The company was then ordered to rejoin its regiment, and was sent to Chicago until exchanged. In January, 1863, being exchanged, the battery-company, in company with the 32d, left for the field, and served with Gen. Grant in his Mississippi campaign, at the battle of Baker's Creek. The brigade to which the 32d Ohio was attached made a charge and captured the 1st Miss. battery of six pieces-men, guns, and horses.

Gen. John A. Logan having been informed of the proficiency of Co. F. commanded by Capt. T. D. Yost, 32d Ohio, in artillery practice, and that they had in former times served Here Adi't Doyle rode up on the works and deas a battery, issued an order that these guns should be placed in their charge, and they that we had two divisions of cavalry in their rear | should have them in readiness for action the next morning.

Notwithstanding one-half the horses had been killed, the harness cut and torn, etc. by the industry and pluck of the officers and men, the battery entered the column next morning at daylight.

The company was now called "Yost's Captured Battery." During the entire siege | the enemy. of Vicksburg it was actively engaged. It served in front of the rebel Fort Hill, within 300 yards of the enemy's works, near the white house that Hearford speaks of. The battery received high compliments from Gens. McPherson and Logan for its effi-

On the recommendation of Gen J. B. Mc-Pherson the War Department authorized Go. Todd, of Ohio, to transfer the company from the 32d Ohio and make it into one disin December, 1863, and designated it as the | the iron and leaden missiles from their can-26th Ohio battery.

After the close of the war it was attached to the Texas expedition, and served on the Rio Grande until August, 1865, when it was ordered home, and on Sept. 2, 1865, it was mustered out at Todd's Barracks, Columbus, Howell Cobb, was to require Gen. Wilson to O .- Sol. R. SMITH, 8th Ohio battery, Lincoln, Ill.

mond on April 12 through rebel sources, and sick? Instead of feeling tired and worn out, at our men, killing and wounding many. since that time vague reports of some great | instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you disaster to Lee's army had reached us, but rather feel fresh and strong? You can conup to April 20-the date of the capture of | tinue feeling miserable and good for nothing, Macon-nor for several days afterward, had and no one but yourself can find fault; but no reliable information of the state of affairs, if you are tired of that kind of life, you can Gen. Wilson communicated with Gen. change it if you choose. How? By getting Nashville on Dec. 15 and 16, 1894, and look things would have been altogether different." Sherman in cipher through the rebel tele- one bottle of Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer and graph-lines, and ascertained the state of take it regularly according to directions. It here at Macon the greatest cavalry raid of | had from Vitalizer agents, or direct from the proprietor, Dr. P. Fahrney, 112-114 S. Hoyne

HOW IT WAS DONE. Captured" is Informed Who Took Him In

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In my article in your issue of May 24, replying to Captured's" communication as published in your May 3 issue, I promised to make special effort to learn the address of Serg't William S. Keller, Co. I, 4th Pa. Cav., whom I had good reason to believe was the soldier "Captured" desired the address of. I have and charge the enemy, mounted. Gen. | secured the Sergeant's address, and will |

> tion, Dec. 1, 1864: MARION, KAN. DEAR COMRADE: In reply to your favor of re cent date, would say I did my fighting from 1861 to 1865, and made the best record I could at the front, and have never tried to improve on it since; but will give my recollection of the engagement you

We crossed the creek at the ford in ranks of two; the right of the regiment halted until about tworegiment front when we reached the east side of the abatis, then we left-wheeled by fours and charged south to the corner of the abatis, then head of column to the right or south to the Station. I remember as we rounded the end of the abatis at the railroad a gun near the Station fired a shot, which sent one set of fours to "kingdom come" but that gun was captured so quick it could not As we passed along the east and south sides of

the abatis we kept up a continuous fire, which made the Johnnies hold their heads so low that their guns were elevated so as to cause little loss to us. I was close to the fort, on the side nearest the railroad, would be all right, the ladies were always | shooting into the fort with my revolver, when a number of the enemy near me held up the butts of their guns, and said: "Don't shoot; we surrenattention to a number of the enemy jumping out of the fort on the opposite side. My carbine and revolver were entirely empty,

but I gave chase at once. I went directly south until with the bulk of those warriors. But the I passed the abatis, then east near the corner of the abatis, then a little southeast until I caught up with the fleeing rebs. I loaded my carbine as I ran, and when in short range fired at the man on the right but missed him. I then leveled my revolver at the squad and demanded their surrender, which they did at once. I then ordered them to lay their guns down, when I loaded my carbine quick. They knew my carbine was empty, but they could no know my revolver was in the same condition. I was not afraid of them shooting at me, for I believe as good soldiers, they had emptied their guns beore leaving the fort. When they laid down their guns, one of the

squad (I think it was the third man to the left of the Lieutenant) dropped something beside his gun, which I had one of the prisoners hand me with their guns. It proved to be a small bag contain ing about one-half pound of lead, which may have been bullets pounded flat to about one-eighth inch in thickness and cut in irregular square pieces, each containing about as much lead as a large-size buckshot. (I think the man was trying to load tents in my saddlebag, intending to preserve it as a keepsake, but in the dismounted fight at Din-widdie Courthouse, March 31, 1865, I was severely wounded, and did not again return to the regi-

About this time Comrade Gilmore was coming back with his squad. As we marched toward the fort I reloaded my revolver, and in our conversation, on our way back, I told them the reason l took them prisoners was because my carbine and revolver were empty, for in a fight I never said actor named Crisp, who had many years surrender if there was a chance to shoot. There lier, except one who was very young for such har service-a mere boy. When we arrived at the fort new flag that was covered with the battles in which we had participated.

I do not know if "Captured" was among those revolver had been loaded, there would have been ewer of them go back to the fort; for I believe war means fight, and fight means kill, and the soldier who leaves two dead on the field does more for his country than he who captures a haif-dozen The old 4th PasCav, was on exhibition at Stony

Creek Station that day, and, taking all things into consideration, it was the grandest, most fearless reckless, headlong rush I ever saw, If "Captured" desires to see the regiment that performed such service, let him come to Pittsburg furing the National Encampment and he will see some of the boys who were in that charge. Now, in conclusion, I would say if "Captured" started from the east fort, and ran southeast toward the woods, he was in the squad I captured;

was not one of my squad. WM. S. KELLER.

but if he started from the fort on the west side and

We would be pleased to have "Captured's' decision in the matter, as Comrade M. F. Hasson, Co. I, also captured a squad of fleeing Confederates during this engagement. where his squad started from and the direction in which they were running when capdescription of his prisoners. Comrade boomerang that would hit the management issue of Aug. 2, B. F. Hearford makes | Keller was perhaps 40 years of age, and wore | of the Interior Department hard, and show

The 4th Pa. Cav. will reune at Pittsburg Sept. 10, 11 and 12, Headquarters at No. 6, Sixth street, and would be pleased to have Creek Station .- W. H. Collingwood,

TWO TERRIBLE DAYS. Some More Details as to the Battles Before

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: S. C. Miles, of that old veteran regiment, the 8th Wis., before Nashville, Tenn.

detailed account of actions of troops in battle, for the good reason that we did not all stand in the same position on the grounds. But Comrade Miles gives a very clear general Smith's three divisions on those two event-

made so many-left wheel movements as Comrade Miles states, it would have been marching from the enemy and toward the city of

knew it as Shye's Hill. I think that where Comrade Miles says | upon." we made a left wheel en echelon on the morning of the 16th, to take position between Wood's (Fourth) Corps and Schofield's (Twenty-third) Corps, Gen. Smith simply changed front by a left-flank movement, which brought the Sixteenth Corps facing the strongest position of the enemy; then, while Schofield's and Wood's Corps held the two flanks of the enemy, Smith's command pounded and pierced the center. Doubled in as they were, they were compelled to surrender or retreat, and the latter they did after desperately defending their position. Those who retreated passed along the narrow valley of Otter Creek toward the

Granny White and the Hillsboro pikes. While this was going on, Gen. Steedman's

That was a terrible day along the whole line. As we sat for 15 minutes awaiting the orders to charge, from our position on the brow of a hill we could view the whole line of works, about five miles in half circle, and we could see the terrible effects of the two days' struggle. A number of caissons and magazines were blown up, guns destroyed, and gunners killed during that short few minutes. As we advanced on the enemy, the bullets from their muskets flew through tinct organization, which the Governor did | the air like hailstones in a severe storm, and

The flames like sheets of lightning sprang up in front of us, and when near to the enkeep our men back. Wounded men, who Do you care whether you are well or threw their muskets, axes, shovels, and picks The colors of nearly every regiment were

non fell like bombs and stones among us.

torn by shot and shell. Some of them could not be unfurled after that battle. I would like to meet Comrade Miles and other comrades on that field of strife near 95th Ohio, Westerville, O.

Have you tried "Golden Cure for Tender | Cav. feet?" It will relieve tender feet and cure your corns. See advertisement,

## PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along th

A Caisson That Exploded.

Fred. Smith, Sergeant, Battery I, 1st N. Y. Howell Cobb was not with the flag-of-truce | quote that portion of his letter referring to | Y., writes: "In the issue of Aug. 2, John S. party,-he commanded the District (or De- his action in the battle of Stony Creek Sta- Van Arsdel, 718 E. Water street, South Bend, Ind., wants to know what State the battery was from that exploded its limber in the commanding officer, and therefore as good 1863. It was Battery I, 1st N. Y. L. A., | machine-soldiers of the old world. join Rosecrans at Chattanooga. The explothirds of the boys were in line, when we went at a lively gallop to the abatis. We were almost in trail of the country and the confidence of the bottom. trail of the gun. Nobody else of the battery | with only an intermission during the bleak of the battery, I was not aware of it.

and always will be, but it is supposed that a | field. friction primer got jammed in between the shells, and from the jolting over the rough plosion of 50 rounds of shell."

the night of July 3, 1863, after the Union troops had marched into Vicksburg, some of Just then Comrade I. B. Gilmore called my | the boys were "having fun" shooting canes

Information.

Mrs. S. E. Twecoat, care Cerealine Mills, Indianapolis, Ind., desires information regarding her husband, Michael Twecoat, late of Co. L. 10th Ind. Cav. He has been missing since Feb. 12 last. Left his home saying he was going down town, but never returned. Information as to his whereabouts or his death will be gratefully received by his wife.

W. W. Witliamson, Bradford, O., has the discharge of Daniel D. Lonabarger, Co. A. 8th Ohio Cav., who enlisted March 5, 1864, to serve three years, and was discharged June 29, 1865, at Grafton, W. Va.

P. A. Gaulin, Co. G, 51st Pa., Clearfield, Pa., asks: "Can you put me in communication with some one who can give me information or procure for me a good picture or painting of the charge at the Stone Bridge on the left of our command at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862—the famous charge that gave the title of 'Hero of Antietam' to Gen. J. F. Hartranft."

That Hardtack. M. H. Corbin, 56th Mass., Webster, Mass., informs Comrade Albert Merrill that he has | consent, and fearing the strengthening of a genuine hardtack that he drew with his the enemy in his front by reinforcements, rations in Fort Davis, near Fort Hell, in has ordered the assault to be made by his front of Petersburg, Va., on the 15th of De- First Brigade, supported by the Second and cember, 1864, and it is in just as good a Third. state of preservation now as when taken out

of the oven. town, Pa., writes: "I have kept a piece of their own artillery in their rear and their through all these years, and if Merrill will shot and shell passing over their heads, drop me a postal stating where he will stop | until they have overcome the innumerable in Pittsburg at the National Encampment, and apparently insurmountable obstacles of I will show him the hardtack."

Part of the "Saved" Money.

"Skylight" writes: "In the issue of July 12, in the editorial communication as to rejected applicants for pensions who have died was captured after crossing the railroad, then he | in Lynn, there is a little error, which impairs the force of the statement. There were seven who died with their pensions utterly rejected, and three more with pensions pending when they died, making 10 out of 21 who ought to have been pensioned, but were placed by the hand of death on the It will be observed that Serg't Keller states | list of 'cases disposed of during the year.'

"If the facts all over the country as to such cases could be collected, the cruel boast tured. The Sergeant also gives a partial as to so many millions 'saved' would be a where the money belonged."

"Again in Vicksburg."

D. H. Drummond, Vicksburg, Miss., writes: 'An article headed 'Again in Vicksburg,' appeared in the issue of June 7, 1894, written E. H. M., Co. D. 159th Ohio. The officers and members of Vicksburg Post, 7, feel that said article does them great injustice. Therefore ask you to allow us to make corrections. The comrade says he has gained valuable information from certain members, whose names he mentioned, of Post 7, etc. The fact is, said parties are not members of the Post, nor could they be if they would. One of them is a woman, and lived in Alabama gives in the issues of July 19 and 26 a very | during the war, and the writer is positive clear and distinct description of the battles | that she was never a member of the famous 41st Ill. She also says that she has not seen We are not all expected to give the same | E. H. M., and did not give any information

whatever to him. "Also, the number of members of our Post was greatly exaggerated, and those named as prominent members of Post 7 were expelled description of the engagements of Gen. from the Order two years ago, and will remain outside if Post 7 can have any say about it. E. H. M. must have fallen in the I think, however, that had our command | hands of enemies of the G.A.R. while in the city, as none of our comrades appear to have seen him while here.

"We would advise that all comrades com-Nashville at the time that it stormed the ing to Vicksburg, for pleasure or otherwise, hights of the Brentwood Hills at 3:30 p. m. | will visit Post headquarters and make themof the 16th. This hill has been called Honey | selves known to the officers of the Post, so Hill or Fort Hill. Our brigade (McMillen's) that they may gain correct information as to G.A.R. matters, and not be imposed

Comrade Boring, How about This?

P. D. Thomas, Co. H. 18th M. S. C. Inf. Racine, Wis., writes: "I beg a little space to reply to Comrade B. F. Boring. He says in 'Fighting for Vicksburg': 'There should have been an exodus of both the old reb and the negro, and England, who aided and abetted them, should have founded a colony

"Now I think this a very unjust statement, tery, commanded by Lieut. Burns. To the specially to the negro. The writer, who is left of the 89th Ind. came, in the order enrollment of the regiment was 1,210. an ex-slave, was in the rebel army a number | named, the 58th Ill., 21st Mo., and the 119th | of times during their stay at Island No. 10. Ill. on the extreme left of the brigade. I know what their feelings were toward the Yanks. I think just as Comrade Boring does; they were let off a little too easy after command was charging the right flank of they had been licked back into the Union. "But I am not aware that the pegro was a | anecdote, Co. H. 89th Ind., lay immediately

rebel, for he never rebelled, not even against his old master, during the first years of the war. Then, why should he be colonized with the old reb? I would like to ask Comrade Boring if he was ever captured and escaped from a rebel prison? If so, when making his way back to the Union lines through the swamp, if he saw a negro, did he think he had seen a rebel or a friend? Oh, no! comrade, we were your friends, though you may not be willing to admit it." Ivy Farm.

John Paulus, Neillsville, Wis., writes: "In a recent issue is an article from T. M. Way in regard to the battle of Ivy Farm, Miss., and the support of a certain battery. I think emy's intrenchments the men's clothing was | the battery was supported well enough. I set on fire by the flashes of powder from the | was a member of that battery. We were muzzles of the enemy's guns. Then, after | planted in front of the log barn in an open firing, the rebs clubbed with their guns to field, and worked our guns for all there was in it. When the rebels flanked us on the could not retreat, sitting in the trenches, left in the woods they opened a cross-fire and drove us out. The battery stayed till the rebels came out of the woods and called on us to halt and surrender.

"We lost all our horses from one piece, which we spiked, and came away with the balance of the battery. If Gen. Smith had placed a small force in the woods to the left over the grounds .- H. WARREN PHELPS, There were, I think, four charges made that evening-one by the 7th Ind. Cav., one by the 5th U.S. C. T., and two by the 4th Mo.

"The battle was fought on Feb. 22, 1864,

we would not have lost the battle if the troops had been properly handled. That little battle was managed about the same as the battle of Guntown was on the 10th of June following."

A CRITICAL MOMENT. An Incident in Which a Lieutenant Figures

Heroically. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Before leaving the subject of the battle of Nashville L. A., 583 North Division street, Buffalo, N. I wish to mention an incident peculiarly characteristic of the American volunteer, where the man in the ranks was, as a general rule, the equal in intelligence of his streets of Louisville, Ky., in the Summer of in an emergency as 10 professional or

Eleventh Corps, Army of Potomac, on its | It is about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of way (together with the Twelfth Corps) to Dec. 16, 1864. Place, front of Nashville, where the armies under Thomas and Hood sion occurred on the 4th of October, and have been grappling in the conflict since 9 was hurt. If there were any killed outside | Winter night, with an ice-coated ground beneath the combatants, and no shelter from "The cause of the explosion was unknown, the freezing north wind that swept that

Gen. A. J. Smith, with Wilson's cavalry on his right, has been steadily advancing pavement went off. It is a great wonder and closing in around the enemy's left flank that more damage was not done by the ex- by a left-wheel since early morning, until he has left Gen. Schofield's army (Twenty-John Yahne, Co. F, 11th Ill., says that on | third Corps), with his own Third Division (Sixteenth Corps) as support, entirely in his rear, and completely covered from any possibility of attack from the enemy, whose posiloaded with wet and dry powder. Some of | tion he has about 1 o'clock this afternoon the powder flew into a caisson near by, and developed in an environment of the Brentfor a few moments everything was in a stir, | wood Hills, and has now almost completely but soon got quiet, no explosion taking enveloped Hood's left flank in its apparently impregnable position.

Still Schofield remains in his defensive

position, where he was ordered by Thomas

the day before, and intrenched for the night, facing nearly east, now perpendicular to and in rear of Smith's First and Second Divisions, which are charging upon the enemy's fortified position upon the Brentwood Hills while he remains on the defensive and listens to the roar of the battle away to his front and left, evidently expecting an overwhelming attack from the enemy "in air." Gen. Smith's position is now beyond the left flank of Gen. Hood's army, and in a position of "about face" from that occupied by him in the line of defense in front of Nashville two days previous. He has brought all the batteries of his First and Second Divisions to bear upon the enemy's fortified no answer to his request for permission to position in the Brentwood Hills, as Gen. Thomas wishes to hear from Gen. Schofield, whom he supposes to be operating on his extreme right flank, before ordering an assault. So Gen. McArthur takes silence for

The assaulting column has now advanced in the face of a terrible artillery and infantry Josiah C. Huston, 213 Union street, Johns- | fire from the enemy, and with the thunder the rough and hilly approaches to the enemy's position. The rugged surface over which they have charged is strewn with their dead and wounded officers and comrades, and the mixed and disordered remnants have fallen to the ground, exhausted but not repulsed, to regain their breath for the final struggle immediately in front of and protected by the enemy's works.

It is rather a mixed and unorganized line that now rests beneath the sheltering face of those rebel parapets. So many officers have been killed or disabled in the advance through that terrible cyclone of lead and iron that it is a question who is left in ranking command of some of the regiments. The deafening din of battle, and the crash and roar of the enemy's artillery and infantry fire, constantly belching just above them, renders the most powerful human voice inaudible in command, and, in fact, there appears to be no officers to direct the further movements of the awaiting line.

This is the critical situation and uncertain position of that line of assaulting Union veterans when Sherman Ellsworth, Lieutenant in command of Co. H, 8th Wis., being a man ing it time to act if anything is to be done, snatches the regimental flag from the hands of human voice cannot be heard in the din of battle, waving his sword aloft, he scales the parapet in his front and dashes over the enemy's works, followed by a mixed mass of men from the different companies of the left wing of the regiment and by the whole assaulting line from right to left, which only | battle was 83; 195 men died of disease and required a leader for concert of action in other causes. this emergency, when there appeared to be

no officer left in command of the regiment. It is doubtful to what extent this little incident really affected the final result of the great battle, but it was the right move at the right time, and undoubtedly hastened the routing of the enemy and the triumph of the Union cause. -S. C. MILES, Co. E. 8th Wis., Stetsonville, Wis.

"SHELL 'EM ALL AROUND.' A Small Correction of Comrade Holman's Disposition of a Brigade at Tupelo.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Having read Comrades Miles's and Holman's accounts of Tupelo, Miss., I was pleased to see Comrade Holman make the criticism he did in regard to First Brigade, Third Division, but would ask to make one correction of Comrade Holman's position. He gave my regiment (the 89th Ind.) as in the brigade. My recollection is that the 122d Ill. was on the right of the brigade, with a battery on its left. Then came the 89th Ind., supporting a battery of two guns of the 3d Ind. bat-

Col. Murray, 89th Ind., commanded the brigade, and Col. David Moore, 21st Mo., commanded the Third Division. While I am writing I will give you an

in the rear of the battery which our regiment was supporting, and I had started with the company on the charge, but could not discharge my gun, on account of having gotten the powder wet in the tube. After snapping three or four caps I sat down in front of the battery, about 100 yards, and began picking the powder in the tube, when | which it lost any men was that of Horse-I heard someone ballooing. Looking up, I shoe Bend. It joined in the pursuit of saw the battery boys motioning me to get Morgan, and was present at his surrender to away from there, so I got up and walked back even with the battery, and commenced taking the tube out of my gun. During Mountain, Jonesboro, Atlanta, Salisbury, that time Col. Moore and Col. Murray and staffs rode up. Col. Moore called the attention of the Lieutenant commanding the battery, and, with his almost feminine voice, said. "Throw a shell over there," indicating the direction with his hand. The Lieutenant replied. "General, they [the rebs] are coming up here, too," pointing in another direction. Col. Moore, with one majestic sweep of the hand, exclaimed: "Well, damn them, Co. H. 89th Ind., Hartford City, Ind.

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RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Regiments.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such those now received cannot be published for at least six months, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time.]

The 105th Ohio.

The regiment was organized at Camp

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 20 and 21, 1862, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service June 3, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. The commanders of the regiment were: Col. Albert S. Hall, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 10, 1863, of disease; Col. Wm. R. Tolles, resigned Jan. 9, 1863; Col. George T. Perkins, mustered out with the command. While at Louisville. Ky., the regiment was assigned to the brigade commanded by Gen. Terrill. In the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, it was hotly engaged, losing 47 men in killed and over 200 more in wounded, many of whom died afterward. Gen. Terrill was mortally wounded in the engagement. It was engaged in the pursuit of Morgan during the Winter of 1862-'63. At the battle of Chickamauga such firmness and gallantry was displayed by the men as to merit the compliments of the division officers. Was engaged at Chattanooga with slight loss, Took part in the Atlanta campaign. The loss was 107 officers and men of wounds or in action, and 133 from disease and other

Data regarding the services of regiments raised in the Southern and Border States are very incomplete. This is the case with the 2d Mo. It was organized in St. Louis, Mo., during September, 1861, to serve three years. It was mustered out by companies at different dates during September and October, out. Some of the more important battles in which the regiment participated were position. Gen. McArthur, in command of Chaplin Hills, Stone River, Fairfield, Chicka- in camp he was indulgent, and he was of the First Division, on the right, has received | mauga, and Chattanooga. The loss in the | the tenderest kind toward his men, and make an assault upon the enemy's strong from wounds received therein and 97 from what I have seen of Chapman and say of

The 1st Wis. Cav.

The regiment was organized at Ripon and February, 1862, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members, except veteraps, were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in the service until July 19, 1865, when it was mustered out. The regiment left the State March 17, 1862. Col. Edward Daniels, the organizer of the regiment, resigned Feb. 5, 1863. He was succeeded by Col. Oscar H. entirely without foundation. He says: "On La Grange. Col. La Grange was brevetted Brigadier-General March 3, 1865, and con- was in reserve, and was not called," etc. tinued in command until the muster-out of Now, the facts are that on the 17th, in the the organization. Lieut.-Col. Henry Harnden was brevetted Brigadier General at the same time as was Col. La Grange. At La was surprised. Several men were killed and 57 were captured. Among the killed was Rev. George W. Dunmore, the Chaplain | battle again. of the regiment. It participated in the battles of Jonesboro, Bloomfield, White Water, Varnell's Station, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, and many other engagements. While in the service 78 men were and 328 died of disease or in prison. The total enrollment was 2,602.

The 154th N. Y. The regiment was organized at Jamestown, N. Y., in September, 1862, to serve three years. On June 11, 1865, it was mus-

tered out of service, in accordance with orders from the War Department. Col. Patrick H. Jones, who recruited the regiment and was its first commander, was promoted to Brigadier-General May 19, 1865. Lient.-Col. Lewis D. Warner was in command of the organization when mustered of herculean build and strength, and deem- out. The regiment left the State Sept. 30. 1862. Until October of that year it was in the First Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh of the color-bearer beside him, and, as sound Corps. It was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps when mustered out. Among the many battles in which the regiment participated were Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rocky Face Ridge, Pine Mountain, and Peach Tree Creek. The loss in killed or died of wounds received in

The regiment was organized at Jackson, Mich., from September to December, 1862, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service June 4, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. The commanders of the regiment were Col. Judson S. Farrar, discharged March 29, 1864; Col. Henry H. Wells, brevetted Brigadier-General, June 3, 1865, and in command of regiment when mustered out. The regiment left the State Dec. 13, 1862, going to Washington, D. C. From Washington it went to Suffolk, Va. At Spottsylvania the loss was particularly heavy, 53 officers and men being killed. At Po River 27 were killed, 98 wounded, and 14 missing. Of the missing most are known to have been killed. Among the other important battles in which the regiment participated were Blackwater, Mine Run, Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Ream's Station. While in the service the losses were by killed and died of wounds, 118; by disease and other causes, 162-a total of 280. The

The 12th Ky. Cav.

The regiment was organized at Owensboro and Mumfordsville, Kv., from November 1862, to February, 1863, to serve three years. The veterans and recruits of the 11th Ky. Cay, were transferred to this regiment in July, 1865. It was mustered out Aug. 23, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. Col. Q. C. Shanks, the first commander, resigned Feb. 14, 1863. Col. Eugene W. Crittenden, an officer of the Regular Army, was in command when the organization was mustered out. Although in several skirmishes before, the first battle in Gen. Hobson. It was engaged at Knoxville, Bean Station, Dandridge, Kenesaw, Lost and other important battles. It lost 41 officers and men in action or of wounds received therein, 198 of disease, in prison, and from other causes.

> The Keeper of Shakspere's Tomb. [London Globe.]

A man with many interesting memories is Mr. Thomas Kite, who has just been feted on his 85th birthday. He has been sexton shell 'em all around ! "-DAN A. JOHNSON, at Stratford-on-Avon Parish Church for so many years that he can remember the visit paid by Sir Walter Scott in 1828 to the poet's resting place. Since then kings, noblemen, poets, and men of all classes of Name of the little book just received-tells life have been shown over the church by Kite-Washington Irving, Emerson, Edmund Kean, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Macready included. It is not surprising to hear that Kite's mind is stored with interesting facts and amusing anecdote. His father and grandfather were custodians of Shakspere's grave before him.

Never Saw Anything Like Brutality in Warren's Actions.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am again called on to fire a friendly shot at Serg't Davenport, 5th N. Y., to remind him that while he is perfectly correct in the issue of July 2 in saying that Sykes's Regulars covered the retreat of the fugitive Federal army from the field of the first Manassas, he is at fault in saying that the Regulars numbered

A FRIENDLY SHOT.

I was of Co. C. 2d Inf., of that battalion. and know that the company in leaving the field did not number over 60 men, and that the other seven companies were in proportion; consequently, if the battalion numbered 460 men when it left the field it is giving it a large estimate.

The battalion as made up was: 3d Inf., five companies; 2d, two companies (C and K); 8th, one company (G); commanded by Maj. George Sykes, 1st Inf., just promoted from Captain, 3d Inf.

The Sergeant also gives us to understand, in the issue of Aug. 2, that Sykes's Regulars possessed discipline to that degree of perfection which carried it almost to brutality. and that the 5th N. Y. was not exempt from the rough treatment. Previous to that statement of the Sergeant he says that (the then) Col. Warren was one of the best of officers, and that while he was a strict disciplinarian, he was always careful of the interests and welare of his men, and meted out the same treatment to the officers of the regiment. No doubt whatever in my mind that Serg't Davenport was one of the best of soldiers, consequently I was not a little surprised to hear him use the expression, "Carried almost to brutality." I saw a good deal of Gen. Warren, with and without the 5th N. Y., and I am free to say that I never saw anything in the man approaching anything near brutality. I know that the Sergeant must remember Col. William Chapman, of the 2d Inf., in his drilling of the Second Brigade on many a morning before the battle, of which the Sergeant has so ably and generally correctly written.

Now, Sergeant, Col. Chapman was, without doubt, a strict disciplinarian, for I must say the 5th Inf., whence he came to the 2d, 1864, by reason of expiration of terms of laid claim to its share of the best officers in service. Col. Frederick Schaefer, commander | the army. We all well knew the grayof the regiment, was killed in action at Stone | haired Colonel, and while he acted strictly River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. Col. Bernard in accordance with the requirements of the Laibold was in command when mustered regulations, particularly on drill, he never for a moment carried his discipline to the verge of brutality. On the contrary, when service was 91 officers and men in action from my experience of 20 years in the army, him here fits all other officers whom I knew or served with in or out of the field, and they were many, with one exception .- PATRICK Kenosha, Wis., from September, 1861, to Breen, Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A., Vincennes, Ind.

A FEW POINTS IN ERROR. As to Sheridan's Division and the 11th Ind. Battery.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of Aug. 2 Comrade L. O. Coburn, Co. F. 51st Ill., in his article of "A Lead Furlough," makes some statements which are Sept. 19, 1863, our division (Gen. Sheridan's)

evening, the division descended Lookout Mountain at Stevens's Gap, and being in the vicinity of the enemy formed line-of-battle. Anguille Ferry, Aug. 2, 1863, the regiment At 5 a. m. on the 18th we continued our march toward Crawfish Springs, and marching about three or four miles formed line-of-In the evening at 8 o'clock we continued our march all night until 3 a. m. on the 19th.

About 9 a. m. we resumed our march, heavy canuonading going on, in our front all the time. At 3 p. m. we were ordered to doublekilled or died of wounds received in battle, quick to near Crawfish Springs, the infantry receiving ammunition as they went, and in a few minutes they were, with a hurran, in action. This was Gen. Lytle's Brigade, of Sheridan's Division, and, as far as I can remember, the whole division was together. Does that look as being in reserve? It was the right wing of the army (Gen. McCook's Corps) joining the center.

Again, the comrade says "recapturing a part of the 11th Ind. battery, which had been lost by Gen. Wood's Division early in the day." Well, early in the day the 11th Ind. battery was from 12 to 15 miles to the right with Sheridan's Division and belonged to Lytle's Brigade, and did not get into the fight till late in the afternoon. The section we lost in the fight on the 20th was never recaptured .- JOHN OTTO, First Lieutenant, 11th Ind. battery, Auburn, Ind.





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